





## BAVARIA.

## Population, Extent, and Resources of the Country.

## General Division of the Land Among the People.

## One Hundred and Eighty Million Gallons of Beer Produced Yearly.

## The Railroads Built, Owned, and Operated by the Government.

## King Lot a Historic City—Works of King Ludwig.

## The Public Park—Pinacothek—Glyptothek—Triumphal Arch—Hall of Fame.

## The Colossal Statue of Bavaria—Public Library—National Museum.

## The Valhalla, and Its Statues and Busts of German Worthies.

## The Old Protestant City of Nuremberg.

## Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

## Munich, June 22, 1874.

## The German name of the Capital of Bavaria is

## MUNICH.

## and this name it is Munich in their presence, provided there is the consequence.

## But the French pronounce, and spell it "Munich," and

## English and American map-makers follow the French spelling, and leave the reader to guess

## at the correct name, or find it out by special inquiry.

## Unless the tourist is better informed in regard to the name of the capital of Bavaria, he will experience an agreeable surprise.

## I had formed the idea that it was a

## sleepy-appearing old place, of 75,000 or 80,000 inhabitants, surrounded by

## high walls for a common thickness of

## walls, requiring no less than 12 feet,

## and an average of 10 inches in

## depth, for every foot in feed of

## this thickness will make

## visibility will not depend on joists

## which latter ought to be prohibited;

## so that when fall they simply help to

## necessitate the abolition of iron

## they are now used in support of

## old walls. If iron columns are

## used for these, they ought

## to be made of iron, or, better still, of a

## composition of reliable non-

## plastic parts of Paris. As to the

## use of iron in front of the

## crown, it is not so good, but

## a greater thickness of exterior

## increases thickness should be re-

## serves when partition walls cannot

## be made of iron.

## The iron walls will be

## the best, and the frames, beams, do

## thereby most effectively pro-

## tecting structures against the direct

## heat, and of the frames, beams

## the new fearful danger of the

## wall at any time by the falling wall

## is working on. This condition

## necessitates the use of all those

## who, when the arrangement

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## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IRA BROWN.

The trial of this person was resumed yesterday at the Ada Street Church. Proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Felton. It was followed by the Secretary, who read the testimony taken on the previous day, and the defense for the benefit of Mr. Carter, who was absent at the time. After this tedious proceeding was over, and the testimony of the previous evening was read to the Rev. Mr. Strobridge. The reading of testimony did not end until after 9 o'clock. Dr. Briggs then requested that

DR. GOODFELLOW'S

statement be taken, as that gentleman could not conveniently stay in town any longer, and, as his testimony was considered to be of great importance, it would necessitate his return from Bloomington as some future date, if he were not summoned to do so. The men remarkably like women, and therefore did not the pines monger them? They said that the cheerful enjoyment can afford: the men's wish is consumed, and when gratified. The men, however, enjoy a few means of ease; and gain the devoted love—the love is in Gubunh, he is in Gubunh; we are all the family for her sake; MARY THE HOME, and this includes any one who happens to be in the wedding morning. I am sure that the Mormons must have seen some little trouble in the state. I had an opportunity of the laws of Gubunh. I was soon for some trifling offense in trial. I was soon shortly afterwards in the Court. The Judge, however, was the counsel, and indeed, of the country, sat in a sort of a dock, and out he went to say: counsel wore tights, and were seated; and, indeed, the practical arrangement cannot be too highly recommended, or reasons which place here. The course of the Chief Magistrate daughter came up to me, and said: I am so sorry you've got off!" I returned, with a low bow. (The reader understands that you.)

He approached, with a furious

"I trust that we shall soon see

"you again, and I am considerably displeased!" said I, "violently; for they never shake hands!"

down to all our selves; an opera, and a family party to dinne, assist family parties, and I

to the second daughter, and I Why should I disgrace it—in so this? I was

it possible to go through such adventures, without falling in love with any difficulty, and the one which beset me, was—the how deuce?

midnight hour did I pass in

At last—glorious inspiration for carrying off my

the formality of marrying the

the minister, and the parson, and, where I determined to sub-

ject for cold, and live happily ever

in the garden, digging up grave-

softly, and clasped her in my

right!" she cried, hysterically.

breathed it into her ear. "I hate

you! I have still you think of your nose! I have still you think of you. I would not marry you!"

by the usual feelings, she slipped my hair, and bit a piece out of

IT WAS MUTUAL!

CONVENIENT anchor close by, and

she shrew!" said I, in a fierce tone,

our squintes at her; for she had

her gaze from mine; "the question you to prevaricate—will you?"

she hissed, through her heavy soul abhors your very being!"

shouted, but instantly corrected

not me, and I and snatches

I rushed to the next instant

which kept the weights to

skies, and next minute was

the heavens at the rate of a hundred miles per hour!

The pure, clear atmosphere in its dewy radiance, the

smiled serene approval on our

the picturesque beauty

is rapidly to rest beneath our

the above—good gracious!—the

leading journals—London So-

ciety's Franklin.

the Fall Mail Gattie.

little establishment has just

at Trebizon under circumstances

we created, if not a scandalous

one, at least a noise. For a few

months past Trebizon has been

of uneasiness, owing to the pro-

household, which consisted of

one, and his daughter. They

it did not extend beyond the

fortunately, the family weaker-

in a brief space of time

the to get through, however, that

Out of this time the gentle-

men were each responsible

for, while the young lady con-

ceived, but for the protec-

tion of the author, it is con-

that she would have completed

The predecessor of the pres-

ent ungraciously caused her to

be with him, and a party of

the same month a similar

on the part of the author. The

young lady is still languish-

and much anxiety is felt on their

the local judges take a lenient

course of account of the much

one of their own family.

It is not stated what be-

ing the brother, but the poor

hanged about three months

ago, he was still a minor,

and the man's life was

not yet out.

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## FOREIGN.

tion of Another Mem' of MacMahon's government.

The Entire Cabinet Will Go in Pieces.

Will Take the Fiji Islands Are Ceded Unconditionally.

FRANCE.—The dissensions in the government of general policy, but the Government is not the same as the government of next Monday on M. Toulon's Committee of Thirty.

M. de Forges, Minister of War, resigned, and President MacMahon accepted his resignation. It is not known if the refusal of the Minister Duke Decrees threatened to remain in the cabinet, which led to the resignation of M. de Forges, who came in his colleagues in the definite government until the MacMahon's term.

BRITAIN.—17.—Scotland won the Eleventh meeting; England the meeting the third.

17.—In the House of Commons, the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State, announced that he had accepted the Fiji Islands if it was made under the sixteen conditions proposed.

17.—Thirty-five thousand gallons were destroyed by the fire at Rotter-

den. ROTTERDEN.

17.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State, announced that he had accepted the Fiji Islands if it was made under the sixteen conditions proposed.

17.—The Licensing Bill passed

last night.

SPAIN.—17.—There was a riot in León from the opposition of the Detroit Tax. Troops suppressed several persons were injured.

17.—A fire has burned in the suburbs of Chacala, and the inhabitants.

HELD BY THE GAMBLERS.

17.—Madrid journals state that the number of persons held by the gamblers in the Cantabrian coast and in all 1,600 persons, and held to be shot in case of attack by

now intervention.

17.—The Times' correspondent graphs that the probability of a war in Spain is much discussed in the papers of the Daily News in London. The only European powers collective to the Spanish frontier on a scale practiced by their forces.

TURKEY.—17.—The fire in Galata under control after raging six hours were destroyed.

17.—The loss by the fire

estimated at \$2,000,000.

SWITZERLAND.—17.—A dispatch from Lausanne, and announces the death of

the grandsons of Noah

POLITICAL.

Huddle in the Sixth Iowa Sessional District.

17.—The Chicago Tribune.

17.—The friends of Generaling his claims to the Republicans, secured, as they went held here yesterday, two votes were wrongfully withdrawn, and the nomination.

Delegations here to Fairfield last night, upon holding out, one of Duke accepted, and the other the name of the city, and let be held. Mr. Sampson has not

had the matter under

it to accept. Weaver's friends

said they will not be held.

17.—A RESERVE.

17.—The Chicago Tribune.

17.—I say you don't want more fire-engines; what you want is a large reservoir, as high as prudent would admit of. Connect this with the main; let it be in the direction of getting further, and understand that the drop of water was thrown upon it from the engine. Something it strikes me, should be constructed in the way of a barricade against such an occurrence, and then it would be safe, and especially so, as you say, when across of wooden buildings surrounding the city on every side.

JOHN D. GARDNER.

17.—A RESERVE.

17.—The Chicago Tribune.

17.—I think it would be admitted on all sides that Mr. Marshal Benner is the best abominated in the city at the present time. Now, I think a great amount of that abuse is deserved, if it is to be given to the man; but, most certainly, the public opinion of the city will have to be in such a condition that it can get away from the nozzle attached thereto, and if this would not beat all your fire-engines put me down as knowing nothing.

G.

17.—MORE SUGGESTIONS.

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17.—A RESERVE.

17.—The Chicago Tribune.

17.—The Lake Shore & Railway Company has been made to change its general.

17.—The steamer *Statesman* has been appointed.

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17.—Arrived—Arrived—Arrived.









## THE COURTS.

The Indiana Avenue Railroad Case  
Nearing an End.It Is Likely the Decision Will Be  
Adverse to the Company.Mr. Ewing's Manifold Troubles with  
the Mayhows.

## New Suits and Judgments.

## THE INDIANA AVENUE RAILROAD CASE.

The testimony in the case of the Indiana Avenue railroad was concluded yesterday before Judge Williams. The information in the case, which was for a quo warranto, was filed originally the 25th of July, 1870. It states that on the 1st day of February, 1869, and at divers other times, the Chicago City Railway Company acquired and used, without authority of law, the privileges and franchises of being a body politic, and laying down, constructing, and operating lines of railway on Indiana avenue, in contempt of the people. Wherefore an answer is asked by the defendant to show what warrant it had for so doing. In this words, it was claimed that the Company had not obtained the consent of two-thirds of the property owners along the avenue to laying and continuing a track on said street.

In October, 1870, the Company filed an answer setting out the grant of franchises to build railroads to Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmenter, and Liberty Bigelow, the incorporation of the Chicago City Railway Company in 1869, and the various amendments to the charter by which, subsequently, the Company was authorized to lay down a track on Indiana avenue. The ordinance relating to Indiana avenue was passed Aug. 22, 1864, conditioned that the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the property by basal front measurement be first obtained, and that the track be laid within fifteen months from the passage of the ordinance. The Company also claimed that it had obtained the consent of the Supervisors of the Town of South Chicago and Hyde Park, and the Town of Lake, and it therefore claims it is entitled to its cars on Indiana avenue and the other streets where it has tracks.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the people, filed a motion, alleging that the Company had not obtained consent of the owners of two-thirds of the property on the streets occupied by its lines of road; that the Company did not construct the whole track on Indiana avenue in the city limits, but only to Thirty-third street, within the time limited by law; that the Company was only allowed to lay a single track, and has actually laid two, and that the tracks are not so situated, or on which of the avenues was greatly obstructed; and, lastly, that the Company rejoiced that it had always kept the law, but had been prevented from laying its track south of Thirty-first street by an injunction.

The trial occurred three days, and a large amount of evidence was introduced to show that the Company, in good faith, and, as it supposed, successfully, obtained the signatures of sufficient property owners to make out a quo warranto. It was stated that the length of the avenue was about 13,260 feet, and it was necessary to procure the consent of property-owners of 8,000 feet.

Some questions of law are raised. Among others, Mr. D. L. Shorey, on behalf of the people, claims that the consent must be written, that is, in the nature of an interest in land, and must be evidenced by deed. On the other hand, it is brought on the motion of the State's Court on a similar point, Messrs. Hitchcock and Dupee, in behalf of the Company, urge that it is not even a license, and that the consent of the property-owners has been implicitly commanded it to consent would have been requisite. In commenting on some of the evidence, Mr. Hitchcock remarked yesterday that "Long John" had given his consent by a written note, and that he had not been present when the note was written. He said, "I might turn up against him at some future day, and be used adversely when he was running for some office. Hence the superiority of a parol consent."

Judge Williams has already intimated that the decision will be fatal, in his opinion, and hence the decision will be for the complainant; but this raises another question, that the person for whom the consent is given, by both of the parties, is not the same. The trial will be adjourned until the 25th of July, 1875.

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**THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.**  
Conclusion of the Proceedings of Their  
Fifth Annual Convention.

The National Photographic Convention began the morning session of its last day in Chicago with the reading of the report upon insurance, which had been made the special order of the day. The first report was a draft of a constitution for a

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.** Knowning that their chosen profession is detrimental to life and health, and that many of their members are not successful enough to leave their families above want, they proposed this method to assist each other and aid those who are unable to obtain other life insurance because of ill health. The obligation under which each of the members stands is:

Photographic Company. In this only property of photographers will be insured. Upon the death of any of the members, the sum which he stands to the legal representatives of his family will be paid to the legal representatives of his family.

The second report was upon a constitution to be called the National Photographers' Fire Insurance Company. In this only property of photographers will be insured. Upon the death of any of the members, the sum which he stands to the legal representatives of his family will be paid to the legal representatives of his family.

The third report was to the effect that the members of the National Photographic Convention, which was held at the Hotel Adams, on the 23d of March, were to be surrendered entirely to them when they repaid the amount which they have since sold a considerable part of the stock, and paid a large part of Libby's claim.

About the 1st of March last, one of the firm of Ewing, Mayhew & Co. reported to the Superior Court yesterday, which he related had been in connection with some business transactions with the Mayhows. He states that the Mayhows, having been adjudicated bankrupt, their stock was sold for \$15,000. The property which was put into the possession of M. F. and J. Mayhown, on the understanding that the goods were to be surrendered entirely to them when they repaid the amount which they have since sold a considerable part of the stock, and paid a large part of Libby's claim.

The same day the agreement was made, W. F. Mayhown, to take charge of Ewing's business, make purchases, and to hire and employ men, and have general supervision, and to be aided by his brother, J. J. Mayhown. Ewing was also to have the advantage of the Mayhows' acquaintance and name, and carry on his business under the name of Ewing, Mayhown & Co. Company states that this was part of the agreement that Libby should deliver the merchandise; and, not having done this, the agreement with the Mayhows was breached.

He immediately telegraphed to New York to have Ewing's business, and he also started himself. Arriving there his suspicions were confirmed; that on Mayhown's representations his business prospects were to be irreparably damaged by the sale of the stock, and that he was to be made partner, and that a few days after he learned, by his brother, that W. F. Mayhown was unprincipled, dishonest, and unreliable, he immediately telephoned to New York to stop Mayhown's purchases, and also started himself.

The Committee on the Constitution reported, through its Chairman, that the work was so important, the Society having outgrown the old constitution, it was decided to adopt a new one, and the same was to be adopted at the next annual convention, which motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the Committee E. G. Bell, A. Bogardus, E. L. Wilson, Mr. Gilbreath, and J. K. Knight.

**CONSTRUCTION.** The Committee on the Constitution reported, that it was desired that the work was to be done by the members of the Society, and that a suitable person or account be used, intimating Libby as a suitable person, and account may be had, and that the defaulter be compelled to pay to the Society, which shows it to be in a much more proper condition than upon entering this city. The Association met in Chicago with a debt of nearly \$3,500. It had received from Mrs. W. W. Kimball, State and Adams streets, \$133.01, the auction day before yesterday, \$45.00, other sums \$500. There had been presented to the Society two beautiful cameras. One was presented by E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., of New York. The case was a fine chestnut and mahogany one,

accountable and unreasonable antipathy to reporters, no particulars of the decision could be made known.

This morning the cases of Post and others against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County will be tried.

**THE P. & C. COMPANY.** In the morning the cases of Post and others against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County will be tried.

**It Is Likely the Decision Will Be  
Adverse to the Company.**

**Mr. Ewing's Manifold Troubles with  
the Mayhows.**

**New Suits and Judgments.**

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**Judge Williams' Decision.** The lower case of Ewing vs. Mayhown, which was decided yesterday afternoon, but with closed doors, and owing to Judge Davis' un-

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